Soviet Trial Links 2 Writers to CIA

1/9/68

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Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 — Soviet prosecutors today charged two young leaders of Moscow's literary underground with having received U.S. money, a mimeograph machine and an invisible writing kit from an emigre organization linked with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The two, who denied the charges, are poets Alex Ginsburg, 31, and Yuri Galanskov, 28. Both went on trial today after nearly a year in jail. Ginsburg had complied a transcript of the 1966 trial of writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, a copy of which was published in the West. Galanskov edited an underground literary magazine called Phoenix 1966.

The trial was closed to all except those invited by the prosecution and the defendants' closest relatives. About 50 friends and supporters of the defendants milled around the courthouse all day.

Among those barred were Tatyana and Pavel Litvinov, the daughter and grandson respectively of the late Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov. Both recently signed petitions to the Supreme Soviet urging an open trial. Pavel Litvinov, a well-known mathematician, was also recently reprimanded by police for having kept the record of last summer's trial of three young Russians who had staged demonstration on behalf of Sinyavsky and Daniel. His record, circulated in the West, revealed that the chief defendant then, Vladimir Bukovsky, had pleaded innocent, although the Soviet press had reported him confessing guilt.

Associated Press

ALEXEI DOBROVOLSKY ALEX GINSBURG YURI GALANSKOV
. . . Russian writers accused of anti-Soviet propaganda and currency speculation.

Today, Soviet press sources said Galanskov had pleaded partially guilty and that two codefendants, Alexei Dobrovolsky, 29, and Vera Lashkova, 21, had pleaded guilty to all charges. Prosecutor Gennady Terekhov indicted all four defendants on charges of anti-Soviet propaganda and currency speculation.

However, friends of the defendants claimed that Galanskov had denied any guilt whatever, and that Miss Lashkova, while admitting she had typed manuscripts for the young men, denied that this constituted a crime. Both prosecution and defense informants agreed that Ginsburg pleaded innocent and that Dobrovolsky had turned state's evidence.

The defendants are liable to up to seven years at forced labor on the propaganda charge, and up to eight years on the currency charge.

The indictment charged them not only with the Sinyavski-Daniel trial record and Phoenix magazine but with illicit contacts with the NTS, an anti-Soviet emigre organization with headquarters in West Germany. The NTS (Popular Labor Alliance) has often been mentioned as a recipient of CIA subsidies.

According to the prosecutor, Debrovolsky and Galanskov received and duplicated NTS literature, were given a mimeograph machine and specially impregnated paper for secret messages, and received more than 2000 rubles, plus an unspecified number of dollars from "Heinrich" and "Nadya," alleged NTS agents. The youths were then said to have converted the dollars into rubles at three times the official rate (one ruble equals $1.11).

The current black market rate is estimated at four or five rubles to the dollar.

Semi-official Soviet sources said Dobrovolsky had admitted most of these deeds in testimony today and that Miss Lashkova had admitted receiving NTS literature. However, Western observers believed that if the prosecution had fairly impressive confessions to present the trial would have been open.